THE CANVASS FOR SPEAKER.

A PEN AND INK SKRICH OF THE TWO LEADING CANDIDATES.

Sustan Boston of the Situation in the Next Mouse-Tricks, Trape, and Pitfalls Awaiting the Next Speaker-His Ortp on the Threat of Congress-What He Has to Meet, and How He May Meet It-The Comprehensiveness of the Situation and the Sallent Points at Issue.

WASSINGTON, April 11.-The necessary quali-Seations for Speaker of the House were tersely stated in the editorial columns of THE SUN on "He must be honest, industrious, economical, watchful and wary, experi-enced, endowed with perfect self-control; and he must possess the unbounded confidence of his party and of the people. He may come from the North or he may come from the South, but there must be no doubt about his necessary qualifications.
They should be preciously what we have stated."
The words are pat. They carry with them

m. The safety of the party and the conviction. The safety of the party and the good of the country require that they should be heeded. No one knows this better than those who have faithfully served their constituents upon the floor of Congress. No one appreciates it more than the 116 Democratic Representatives who were reflected. No one is more deeply interested than the fifty-nine redlected Republicans. They include enough of the shrewd leaders in the last House to turn the Democratic flank if an opening is made by any untoward action on the part of the future Speaker. Tom Reed is a host in himself when upon the floor. He never misses fire. But, al-though McKinley, Payson, Cannon, Butterworth. Grosvenor, Dunnell. Rowell, Cutcheon Perkins, Meson, Tom Browns, and McComas are gone, he does not stand alone upon the floor of the House. Julius Casar Burrows will be his brigade commander, and he will have a dozen or more fighting Colonels, Majors, and Captains. Among them are the claymoreswinging Henderson of Iowa, flery Function of Kansas, oily Dalzell of Pennsylvania, wideawake Grout of Vermont, sarcastic McKenna of California, careful Ezra Taylor of Ohio, ourtly Lodge of Massachusetts, studious Dingley of Maine, and last, but by no means least, that rough old Chouan from East Ten-nesses. Leonidas C. Houk. All are men of ability, wary and watchful. Each has his spe-cialty, and each will have his place on the line. The discipline will be perfect, and the coun cils harmonious. There never was but one battle of Agincourt, but there will be opportunities for another. These are the very men to take advantages of such opportunities They can tell a D'Albret as far as they can see him, and they know not only how to repe him but how to trap him. The Speaker's chair of the Pifty-second Congress is no place for a D'Albret, for "he must be honest, industrious, economical, experienced, watchful and wary, endowed with perfect self-control; and his party and of the people."

If the redlected Democratic members had the exclusive choice of a Speaker no doubt the right man would be selected. They know. from observation and from association, the qualifications of all the candidates. They have had opportunities to try their judgment and their parliamentary skill. They are familiar with the character of their work, they know their records, and they have seen their powers of self-control tested. They also know how fatal to the party mistakes in the chair may prove. If they had ever had any doubte about it, these doubts were certainly removed by the result of the Congressional election last fall. A nation rebuked the majority of its Representatives for sustaining the unwise and arbitrary action of Speaker Reed. The re-Democrats saw this, and they know i to be true.

The trouble is that while they have a voice in the selection of Speaker they will have no scattolling influence. They will be in a minority in the caucus. The new members are in the majority, and will be able to dictate the name of the nominee. Their judgment will lack the weight of experience. It may be contions, or biassed by political prejudices. Gold rate may prefer one of their number for Speaker, independent of other qualifications. The silver men are apt to get upon the ramp-The ultra free traders may begin to chatheir own shadows, spurred forward by the Farmers' Alliance. Clacquers of Presidentia candidates may take a band in the game. This would make things exceedingly lively for the publicans. The prize may fall into the hands of a devotee of an alleged party tenet. without regard to his general or individual qualifica-tions. He may be honest and economical, but lack the necessary industry, experience, and judgment. He may represent the poculiar colitical ideas of those who place him in non lastion without enjoying the unbounded confl dence of the Democracy and of the people. He can hardly do both. For such a Speaker he 122 new Democratic members of th House would be responsible and not the 11st redicted members. His advent would be halled with delight by Tom Reed, and there will be significant smiles upon the faces of the 87 Republicans if the sound of his gavel is ever heard in the hall of the House.

It will be far different if the next Speaker keeps out of the realm of isms, and is govern erned by a desire to solidity his party and ad of economy should be reconstructed, and the flood of extravagance again be restrained The man who occupies the Speaker's chall will be the most important factor in this work The Senate, being liepublican, will undoubt edly interfere with the reconstruction of the levees of economy. It uniformly favors ex travagance. Its employees get more than the employees of the House, and there are more them in proportion to the number of its members. It increases the appropriation bills, which under the Constitution points the conferees on the part of It they are weak men, they the House. give way, and the country suffers; for in nine ses out of ten the House sustains their ac tion. Their reports are privileged, and can be made at odd moments in legislation. They are menet y biledly drawn and are pressed enced mombers can get only a general idea o heir character. The majority make no effort to understand them, but assume that the con ferree have done the best that can be done and vote what they recommend. This is why the ladian Appropriation bill was passed in the late House with provisions so absurdly extravegant. It also accounts for the passage of the mo t extravagant of all the River and harbor wills, and for the unprecedented ap-More than this, the rules of the last House

were eviden ir drawn so as to favor extrava gauce as well as arbitrary political action. The booker himself is the Chairman of the Com mittee on Rules. He selects his own assowalses upon the committee. Tom Reed drew They deftly placed the House in the hands of hree men-Reed, McKinley, and Cannon, This triamvirate constituted the majority of the Committee on Rules, and throttled the House at will and without mer y. They could and any moment, substituting therefor what were known as "special orders." Under these sped d orders Democratic members were unseated without argument and bills were passed half digested. Some ware passed without being read to the House. The McKinley Tariff bill was sent to the Senate under a special order. It was driven to a vote at a specified time ded by the Ways and Means Committee time to vote upon them. It was compelled to seem the bill as it stood, misshapes and lopdeed and trust to the Senate to lick it into

shape. Under the rules and the rulings of the Speaker the minority were rebbed of all their rights. The Committee on Rules was the hand of the majority. It was an iron hand. Tom keed was its thumb, Major McKinley its fore-floger, Joseph G. Cannon the second fin-ger, James H. Blount the third finger, and Benton McMillin the little finger. Only and Benton McMillin the little finger. Only the thumb and the first and second fingers were used in throttling the House. They had a tenacious grip and they were all-bowerful.

As the dominating if not the executive force of the Committee on Rules, the power of the Speaker is doubled. The avenues for errors of judgment are increased in number. If the future Speaker is a rediccted Representative, he will require complete self-control, Remembering the scenes in the last House, he will be strongly tempted to retaliate. His judgment may be affected by his personal feelings. This will not do. He cannot nor can his party suffer him to follow the precedents set by the last cocupant of the chair. The people will demand that he return to the paths trodden by Henry Clay, James K. Polk, James G. Biaing, Samuel J. Randall, and John G. Carlisle. The House may not do as much business as the Reed House did, but it will be far mere apt to do the right kind of business. It will certainly vote away less than \$1,000,000,000.00 the people's money. Mr. Reed's ideas of parliamentary progression have already cost the country over \$200,000,000. Such expenses in the future may be party saved by adopting the old methods. If necessary, a way may be found to squeich the individual filibuster, but the minority should be allowed all its rights under the Constitution and every contingent privilege. The Speaker who refuses this and the party that sanctions the refusal will be repudiated by the people. A Speaker who has had practical experience in Congress under the rulings of both Reed and Carisie ought to readily see this. One was so eminently fair in his rulings that his political opponents in the House presented a service of silvert chim at the end of his term of service, and the other so conspicuously unfair that even his personal friends in the ranks of the opposition voted against returning him thanks. the thumb and the first and second fingers were

So much for the qualifications imperatively required in the personality of the next Speak er. All will agree that party safety and the honest, industrious, economical, experienced, watchful, and wary, endowed with perfect selfcontrol, and he must possess the unbounded confidence of the party and of the people. Bearing this in mind, the reader naturally becomes interested in the candidates. All are Democrats who have won their spurs in the battlefields of politics. The most of them are well known to the country at large. The two leading candidates are from the South. Both

are favorites, and the betting on them is

about even.

The first is the Hon. Charles Prederick Crist of Americus, Go. Re is 46 years old. He was born in England, but was brought to this country when an infant. His parents were well-known Thespiana . Orisp attended the public schools in Savannah and Macon. He entered the Confederate army when sixteen, and became a Lieutenant in a Virginia regiment. After three years' service he was captured and sent was released. His folks were then living at Ellaville, Schley county, Ga. Young Crisp read law for a year, and was then admitted to the bar. He practised law in Ellaville for six years, and was then appointed Solicitor-General of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit In 1878 he located permanently in Americus. Four years later he became Judge of the Superior Court, and five years afterward resigned it to accept a nomination to Congress He presided over the Georgia Democratic State Convention in the ensuing year, and entered the House of Representatives at the beginning of the session in 1883. He has

served eight years. In the House he took front rank as a worker nd a speaker. Crisp is always at ease upon the floor. Barely will you find him absent. He watches the proceedings of the House as closely as the Watchdog of the Treasury. His peeches show much thought and research. The logic is clear and convincing. There is no striving for effect. Assured apparently that he is right in his own convictions, in the simplest words and most compact sentences e tries to drive them into the minds of his pearers. In gesture he is forcible and illustrative. His voice is remarkably clear at the opening of an argument, but, strained at too high a pitch, it becomes hourse and threaten-ing. Crisp never rises without commanding the ears of the House. Every seat within range of his voice is filled, and their occupants listen in rapt attention. His eloquence is found at times in the quaint simplicity of his argument. It is almost irresistible in its effect. The confidence of his party in Mr. Crisp has of the Fiftieth Congress, Speaker Carlisle reused to appoint the Committee on Electi His own seat was contested by Mr. Therba. and he asked the House to select the committee. Each side of the House concurred, and appointed a committee to make the selection. The Democrats, being in the majority, were to pick out a Chairman. Upon the committee to do this were Samuel J. Bandall, William S. Holman, Gen. Burnes of Missouri, Gen. Forney of Alabama, and others, including the writer All cast their eyes upon one man in looking for a Chairman for the Committee on Elec-tions. This man was Charles F. Crisp. No other name was mentioned. He was sent for and asked to accept the place. It was a magnificent he had served only four years in the House als party were urging upon him the chairman ship of its leading committee. Upon the roll of committees of the House the Committee on Elections takes precedence of the Ways and Means. Crisp knew the requirements of the place. Intense application, careful inquiry, and the power to cope with the shrewdest men in the ranks of the opposition were necessary At the urgent solicitation of his party associ ates the Georgian came to the front. He los the Chairmanship of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to which he was entitled by the re tirement of Gov. Throckmorton, but gained lace where he was ever in the eyes of the pec ple, and where he became a recognized leader No one questions Crisp's judgment or his

self-control. At one time Speaker Reed tried not only to throttle him with tyrannical ruiings, but treated him with aggravating inso leuce. It was in the desperate fight attending the placing of John M. Langston in the seat of Edward C. Venable. While the House was in ca'l, the Speaker ascertained that a quorum was present, and ordered the Clerk to call the roll upon the approval of the journal. The Reed rules provided that while the House was in call only two motions were in order. One was a motion to adjourn and the other to dispense with further proceedings under the call. Mr. Crisp raised a point of order, and called the Speaker's attention to the plain wording of the rule. Caught dead to rights. Beed was on fire in a moment. He tried to buildoze the Georgian, and awakened the true Georgia grit "The Clerk can read the journal without ob ection," said the man from Maine.
"I object," replied Mr. Crisp. "Such action

is unprecedented. Such a suggestion has never been made in the history of Congress." ity. "it's time that it was made." At this the Bepublicans raised a shout of en-

couragement. Crise remained standing per-fectly imperturbable, until the tumult had sub-sided.

That is the judgment of the Chair." he then replied. "The Chair is not the master of this House, but its servant. He must obey its order."

Beed was white with rage. Demograta broke

Goder."

Reed was white with rage. Democrate broke into applause in their turn, and the Republicans cited for the "regular order."

"The gentleman from deorgia need not recommence" the speaker threateningly observed, as soon as quiet was resorted.

With great dignity the Criso readed: "The gentleman will insist upon he rights. No triant can take them from him."

At this the Republicans shirtly speamed for the regular order. Mr. Bowell, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, obtained recognition. nition.

"I make the point of order," he shouted.

"that the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia are out of order."

No more so than the remarks of the Speaker," Orlep causely resided.

This even in tenenal the Carrillo a hot from the cought his gavel down with double-food vengence.

from similar tyrannical outbursts, he recognized the amenities of the situation.

"Certainly the gentleman from Georgia will take his seat," he replied with perfect composure; but he will rise, resent, and reply to any similar intimation from the Chair here or elgewhere." leawhere."
He took his seat but carried his point. A fiscousin Republican pulled the Speaker out f the mud by moving to dispease with all arriber proceedings under the call. This was arried, and the House again got down to its arty hustings.

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carried, and the House again got down to its party business.

Mr. Crischas a very clear complexion, blue eyes, a straight well-formed nose, and a brown moustache. His head is hald, and his manners refined and agreeable. He has a social disposition and much individual dignity. His dress is neat, and his linen immaculata. He wears a black frock coat and dark clothes. His neck is encircled with a plain turn-down colar, heid in place with a simple black tie. It is doubtful whether he had discussed the Speakwiship with any of his colleagues. If he wins it will be due to his qualifications alone and not to personal solicitations. His opponents are opening a bitter campaign against him. The charge that he in any way favors a protective policy is untrue. His speeches upon the floor of the House prove this. Mr. Orisp has certainly been as pronounced in his free trade tendencies as John G. Carlisle.

TL-MILLA

The other leading candidate is the Hon. Boger Quaries Mills of Texas. He is well known throughout the country, and probably has a more numerous and scattered personal try. There is hardly a city of any note this has not been heard. He has spoken at as many agricultural fairs as did Horace Greeley. and has given the farmers full as much, if not better, advice. Mills is a thinker and a philos opher. He writes and talks with equal facility. and is well up in all questions of the day. He is an omnivorous reader, and mentally digests all that he reads. It all assimilates with bis intellectual system, and gives him a mental vigor and virility perceptible to all who ass clate with him. He is as strong in his convic-tions as Col. William R. Morrison and Frank Hurd. Nothing can swerve him from them. He maintains them in the face of all opposition. No party dilemmas or persona influences can restrain him. He is ever ready he always speaks right out in meeting. He is an honest, straightforward statesman, with no taste for strategy or chicanery. He believes in a square fighting policy. He will give and take, but he insists upon fair play. Nothing will induce him to conceal his convictions. Representing one of the largest wool growing districts in the country, he was the loudest adrocate for free wool. He was the first among the statesmen of the Bouth to jump upon the ance. Its officers wrote him a letter asking him to define his views. This was last sum mer, long before the election. They gothic more frank, manly and convincing statement from John Stuart Mill himself if he had been alive at the time.

Mr. Mills is about 55 years old. Born in Kentucky, he went to Texas when a boy. He had great mental aptitude and a good common school education. He studied law in Palestine, and was second to none as an advocate in the Texas courts. He was admitted to the bar under a special act of the Texas Lesislastill a feature of the town of Corsicans. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate service. He was one of Ben McCulloch's celebrated rangers, and was engaged at Pea Bidge. Mills tells many interesting stories of his experiences in the army. He was wounded three times, and came out of the war Colonel of cavalry regiment. He is an entertaining talker and the life of a dinner table. He was first elected to the House in the year that Horace Greeley ran for President. He has served nine consecutive terms. Mills and James H. Blount of Georgia entered Congress at the same time. They are the oldest Representatives has fairly won his way to the leadership of the Democratic wing of the House, He was next on the Ways and Means Committhe Chairmanship by virtue of the unwritten law. His ability had been tested and was universally conceded. The Chairmanship of the Ways and Means carried with it the leadership of the dominant party upon the floor. Mills was the Democratic leader in the Fiftieth Congress, and was regarded as the leader of the Democracy in the Fifty-first Congress after Mr. Carlisle took his seat in the Senate. In the Fiftieth Congress he passed his tariff bill, only three Democrats having the hardihood to vote Col. Morrison had done in the preceding Con-gress. In the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Mills cess. His silver fight against Reed was only time that the House resented the arbitrary action of the Speaker. The fruits of the victory were afterward lost through the rashness of a lieutenant. During considerable of the session Mr. Mills was absent. He was ill. and when convalescent regained his strength

in campaigning tours in the West. Mr. Mills has the pleasantest face of any man in the House. He is as winning socially and intellectually; as is his face. He is more careless in attire than Mr. Crisp. His fronk coat at times looks rusty and his turn-down collar crumpled. His merry eyes, honest American features, snowy moustache, and thin gray hair would attract attention anywhere. He is a fluent and an eloquent speaker, apt at repartee voice is as clear as a bell, and his gestures nat and graceful. He never uses notes and rarely reads extracts. Neither does he write his es and commit them to memory. His mind is the crucible in which his ideas are retorted. They appear without dross. The speaker trusts to the inspiration of the moment when he pours them into the House. And he never fails to get the inspiration. His propositions are usually stated as clearly and ersely as those of John G. Carlisla. There is nothing abstruse about them. The argument stands out clean out and impressive. No man leaves the House when Mills is talking. All

When in his seat and himself a listener. while some leader of the opposition has the floor, a slight physical nervousness frequently etrays his eagerness for the fray. He places his albow upon his desk, bur,es his chin in the palm of his hand, and trots his foot. His eyes snap, and he seems lost in contempla-tion of his antagonist. When his turn comes and he gets the floor the words pour from him like molten metal. Although taunted at times almost beyond endurance in the last Congress, he never overstepped the bounds of legitimate debate. As a parliamentary tacti-cian, however, he is hardly an adept. The honest nature of the man is apt to lead him into ambuscades. He has no tests for schemes and stratagema. He likes a plain, straight turnpike, with good bridges and no quick sands. Upon such a road he can make as good time as any political horse in the country. Altogether Mills is a remarkable man. His

Altogether Mills is a remarkable man. His uniform courtesy, utterly unaffected manners, and charming individuality have endeared him to every Demo-rate on the floor. The votes catt against him in causeus if any are cast against him, will not be cast because of any personal dislike. Not a Representably is resisted who would not vote for floger C. Mills in preference to any other candidate, all other considerations being equal. At first some thought that he did not desire to be Tom Beed's successor. It was said that he had a natural distant for the place. The fact that he had always declined to preside in Committee of the Whole or to act temporarily as Breaker was alluded to as giving color to the assertion. Then again it was assorted that he really wanted to use the Speakership as a stepping-stone to the United States Benate as soon as there is a vacancy. All these attat ments can stand for what they are worth. There is no false modesy about Mills. He wapts the hipsakership, and he has not been alraid to say so. He will wis it if he has the power. No man questions his desire to be is indeed, he is inclined to be too fair to political opponents. At the same time, it may be wall to remember that he has had many a fill wi he freaker Reed, who has not always treated nim with the courtesy to which he is entitled. Indeed, it is said that neither Mr. Mills ner Mr. Crisp were on spealing terms with Mr. Beed when the House adounced. Certain it is that Mr. Carrisis resigned the preciding officer of this committee.

RICH MEN'S DUTY TO THE POOR. A Roman Catholic View of the Subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Cardinal Gibbons, in his article in the last number of the North American Review, has stated the doctrine of the gospel of the fathers and of the Church that there is a duty on the part of the rich to make use of their goods in favor of the poor. Mr. Matthew Marshall, the able financial writer of The Sun, cannot understand such a duty, and last Monday submitted his views on this subject to your readers.

Mr. Marshall thinks there can be no duty

corresponding right in some else. cannot be a debtor without somebody being a creditor, and if anything is a duty, it is a duty Otherwise it is not a duty at all. This seems and I do not see how it can be denied without denying the proposition from which it is deduced." So, then, if we say to Mr. Marshall that it is the duty of the rich man to give of his superfluity, he asks us to tell him who the creditors are who have the right him who the creditors are was duty. This of exacting the fulfilment of this duty. This of exacting the fulfilment of this duty. "What I which rich men are said to owe to other men s, who the creditors are that have the right to demand their fulfilment, and what persons are entitled to the compulsory payment of the debt which their debtors owe them. I have put this question," he continues, " to a great many people, and have never yet got a satsfactory answer. They usually take refuge in glittering generalities or in texts of Scripture that will not bear the literal interpretation put upon them. For instance, I suppose that Cardinal Gibbons would answer that the obligation is primarily to God, and secondarily, by representative delegation, to each individual

I am greatly surprised that Mr. Marshall should find so many difficulties in a thing so simple in itself; these difficulties come, it seems to me, from his omitting to make certain distinctions which are altogether necessary. He thinks that every duty supposes a correlative right. This is a great mistake. Moralists and jurisconsults recognize two kinds of not in favor of another person, for example, the duty of not getting drunk; and relative duties. whose fulfilment is in favor of another person Among these relative duties there are some which are purely moral, that is, they do no suppose in the person in favor of whom they are fulfilled an actual right, but only a title or condition: there are others which are uridical, that is, the correspond to a real right in the person in favor of whom they are purely moral duty; to pay a laborer his wages

The fulfilment of the absolute duties belongs to the virtues of fortitude, temperance, and prudence; the fulfilment of those relative dutes which are purely moral, to the virtues of gratitude, respect, and charity; the fulfilment of the juridical duties, to the virtue of justice. We thus see at once the difference between charity and justice. For what is (Christian) charity? A virtue which causes us to love God for Himself and our neighbor for God's sake. And what is justice? That virtue by which we give to every one his due. What are the outward effects of charity? Mercy, beneficence, almsgiving. What are the effects of justice? Not to violate the rights of any one, and to repair any wrong that may have been done to snother. Justice, then, supposes a right in another, and respect for that right is its motive.

But charity has quite another motive, the goodness of God. It moves us to love God because of His sovereign goodness and beauty, to love our neighbor because of God, as we love all that pertains to a dear friend, his children, his friends, because of the love which we bear to himself. We thus see why the duties of charity do not suppose a correst calding right in our neighbor. The reason for our obligation is not derived from the neighbor himself, but from God. My neighbor has no more right to my alms than the friend of my friend has the right of exact friendship from me. The ease is otherwise with my friend himself.

When, then, Mr. Matthew Marshall asks me to tell him, in the case of the duty of almsgiving, who the creditors are that have the right of exact friendship from me. The ease is otherwise with my friend himself.

When, then, Mr. Matthew Marshall asks me to tell him, in the case of the duty of almsgiving, who the creditors are that have the right of asking an alms; he has no right to exact it. If it be refused him, he has no right to exact it. If it be refused him, he has no right to exact it. If it be refused him, he has no right to exact it. If it be refused him, he has no right to exact it is not the reason of that duty. From this we t to the virtues of fortitude, temperance, and prudence; the fulfilment of those relative duties

poor to bring himself within the category of ereditors, and then every rich man becomes his debtor."

The difference between the purely moral and the juridical duties does not consist in this.

poor to bring himself within the category of ereditors, and then every rich man becomes his debtor."

The difference between the purely moral and the juridical duties does not consist in this, that the latter are true duties and the former are not, so that in speaking of the duty of almagiving we express ourselves improperly. No, both are real duties: their obligation is equally sacred, though there are certain differences between them. Generally speaking, the purely moral duties are left to the individual conscience; the social authority does not interven to assure their fulliment. The juridical duties, on the other hand, are sanctioned by its tribunals. The vigiation of the moval virtues is as in, but it is not an injury, like the violation is punished by its tribunals. The vigiation of the moval virtues is a sin, but it is not an injury, like the violation of resitution.

Finally, the moral duties are necessarily more indeterminate than are the nurificed duties; the dependent of the individual. This is not to say that the other hands are included in the control of the individual. This is not to say that the residual is not the individual. This is not to say that the individual is the residual way are also to a say friends reject it the right of the poort. They say that it is within a every man's discretion to decide to whom he shall give, and how much, and how often. This they do not see surrenders the idea of duty altograther, and makes charity a matter of free will only.

Mr. Marshall tells us that those who speak of the duty of almagiving "have in mind the benevolent impulse to relieve distress."

This impulse is so strong that its dictates are as imperative as those of duty, and thus, by a very pardonable transfer, we say it is adduty, not considering the full import of the word," There is some conjusion in these words; we must distinguish between benevolence, beneficence, and the obligation of each of these virtues. Benevokence (the benevolence and free in a higher that it is with a surrous which they c

Notwithstanding the Chinese exclusion act. the Chinese population of California at this time numbers 71,681, showing that there has been a very slight decrease within the past ten years. Many of the Chinese residents of the State have returned to their native country within these years, and many have left Califorwithin these years, and many have left California for other States. There has been no increase of the Chicese population through the birth of children, as but very few Chicese women have ever been brought to this country.

There need be no doubt that Chinamen reach California from British Columbia, to which they take passage from Hong Hong. The Federal Government is trying to put a stop to this migration, which goes on in violation of the exclusion act, and it is reported that a letter on the subject was recently sent to the British Canadian Customs Bepartinent, which replied that it had no power to interfere with the increments of thinamen who arrive in Canadia and pay the poil lax.

It is only by the vigorous enforcement of the scalusion act along the whole line of the Canadian border that the influx of Chinamen to this country can be prevented.

NEWSPAPERS SEARCHED TO ORDER. reiness of Supplying Clippings Upon All Sorts of Subjects.

"Twelve years ago when I was in Paris," said a klock give a gentleman ten newspapers, and out receiving any change. I was surprised at this, and upon inquiring the cause of it was told by the woman that the gentleman was a well-known artist, who had a picture on exhibition in the Salon, and that she read all the Paris newspapers for him and marked the notices of his picture for him to read. This suggested to me the business of supplying newspaper elippings, which I first established in Paris in 1879. world by myself and others until there are about 1,000 persons earning a permanent live-lihood by it. My first idea was to sell the newspapers at an advanced rate, but I soon found that my customers cared only for the parts relating to themselves, so that my profits were increased by selling parts of the same newspe per to different customers. At first I did all the work myself, and struggled along under adversity for several years with small profits. Now I employ fifty persons to read, clip, and forward newspaper notices to 3,000 persons, and I pay out about \$100 a week for postage on about 80,000 clippings from 12,000 copies of newspapers on a curious variety of topics. 'It is a great mistake to suppose that those

elippings are merely to gratify personal vanity or whims. It is true that many public men. leaders of society, politicians, and others whose names are constantly in the columns of the pross, collect notices of themselves through our clippings, but this is but a small part of the wide variety of uses to which the press clippings are put, for, in many ways, they have entered into the necessities of business. Take, for instance, such an important law suit as the Fayerweather will case. Counsel on both sides appreciate the necessity for keeping informed on the newspaper records and comments, and the clippings have already reached n enormous extent. When the last trial Jacob Sharp was begun, Bourke Cookran had before him an immense pile of scrap books filled with comments on the case by various newspapers. Whenever a juror was offered it was within the power of the counsel to confront him with a collection of all the articles that appeared in his favorite newspaper. The idea was to show how the juror had been influenced, with a view to the ultimate object of preventing the selection of a jury in this county. One of the most recent illustrations of the relations of newspaper clippings to lawsuits is the famous set of scrap books which I prepared for Senator Quay. consisting of newspaper comments upon him rom the time he was selected as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. The first batch covered sixteen months' clippings from papers in New York State alone and exclusive of Pennsylvania papers, and I have sent him altogather over 15,000 clippings largely so ilbelous that the report has gone abroad that he intends to use them in libel suits. The Clifton Racing Association gets us to cut out all about pool bills and kindred legislation.

"A customer in Illinois wanted notices of whiskey trusts, and I have already sent him 2.190 clippings. A number of porsons are making collections on the general subjects of trusts and other questions that are agitating the public mind just now, as, for instance, the spelling reform, the metric system of weights and messures, the ballot reform, the civil service reform, the copyright law, life insurance, oleomargarine, the laid bills, railroad accidents.

"The United States Consus December 11. patch covered sixteen months' clippings from

service reform, the copyright law, life insurance, oleomargarine, the lard bills, railroad ancidents.

"The United States Census Department has got about \$.000 clippings consisting of editorial comments on the census. They expressly exclude mere news notices, and the comments are, to say the least, very lively.

"We have a standing order from a Boston newspaper to supply clippings as to orimes committed by clergymen. We keep the Louisiana Lottery people supplied with comments on their business, and especially new lottery laws. The new Runsas Senator, W. A. Peffer, who succeeds Mr. Ingalls, has already got a big pile of clippings, and the new Secretary of the Treasury an immense number of newspaper notices of his appointment, excluding everything but editorial comment, Luther II. Marsh gets all the newspaper Lotices of himself, and writes in his order. It would be too bad to let such a lot of misrepresentations, perversions, and downright lies as newspapers print about me to go unread.

"When the late August Beimont died the family desired a collection of the newspaper print about me to go unread."

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"There is no end to the uses of newspaper clippings for business purposes. One concern takes all the notices we can find about the trials of armor plates. Another gets notices of people about to start for Europe for the purpose of trying to sell Kodaks to the travellers. Others buy clippings about gloves, buttons, unbretlated for the purposes of trying to sell Kodaks to the travellers.

mbrelas, now coal regions, new things in eweiry, new hotels and restaurants, new uess for collusiod, articles about chowing gum, about dogs, new school books, dressed beef, cigarettes, seals and furs, lighthouses, hops, garters, tea, indian folk lore, the Halvation Army, apokes, rims and hubs, kindergartens, larger beer, coltonsed oid, the Libby prison, mer books, and millions of these clippings are collected. Art dealers want clippings of art seals and notices of their pictures. Soulptors take clippings of proposed monuments so that they may compete for the work. One enterprising firm keeps a record of marriages, and in due time sands out circulars of porambulator for sale, the sands out circulars of porambulator for sale, the sands out circulars of porambulator for sale, the sands of the proceedings of the Pantametric Halvane Congress as detailed by the various newspacers throughout the country, There were 2.750 articles and the cellection cost about \$600. We supply clippings to the New York Flebries Commission, the Bnoriff, and an Bureau of Emraving and Printing. Clippings about the World's Fair in New York, containing about 5,000 clippings, also clippings about the Grant monument. He Jamaica Exposition, the Grant monument the Jamaica Exposition, the Grant monument the Jamaica Exposition. The Hudson River Bridge, the New York Fire Department, and so on.

"One man wanted a collection of poker stories, and we got him so many clippings in a few days he cried stor. A lady wanted all sale with the Grant monument, the Jamaica Exposition, the supply clippings and the sale of the supply clippings of the soles of the supply clippings are John A. Mackay, Chaunery Oppow American and the sale of the supply clippings are John A. Mackay, Chaunery Depow, American and the sale of the supply clippings about the minument of the supply clippings and can be supply of the supply clipp

Ladies' Cloak and Suit Departments.

In the above Departments we will offer daily during this week Pronounced Bargains in the very latest novelties of Imported and Domestic Capes, Wraps, London-made Walking Jackets, Vests and Shirts. Also a very choice collection of Travelling Garments in light, medium and heavy weights, and in Bannockburn Cheviots, particularly adapted for steamer use.

ENGLISH MACINTOSHES.

We have received our new patterns of English Macintoshes prepared for this season. The assortment gives the greatest opportunity for choice, and the prices are lower than we have ever before sold the same qualities.

No charge made for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Clonks or Satts.

Ladies' Underwear Dept. SPECIALTIES:

Nightgowns, Chemises, Drawers and Skirts at

39, 50, 69, and 98 Cents. These prices represent only a fraction

SILK PETTICOATS.

CHILDREN'S REEFERS (sises up to 4 years), In Cream, Navy, Red, and Tan,

\$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.48. CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES (Sizes up to 4 years), 69, 89 and 98 Cents.

CHILDREN'S GUIMPES (Since up to 4 years), 69, 85 and 98 Cents.

PARASOLS.

At \$1.75 each; worth \$2.25-Fancy Bilk and Satin Parasols, in Stripes, Plaids, and

Checks. At \$2.48 each; worth \$8.25 - Choice colection of Fancy Silk Parasols, with handles

in select designs. At \$2.75 each; worth \$3.75-Extra fine ssortment of Parasols, in Plain, Fancy and Changeable Silks, with natural wood and fancy handles.

At \$2.48 each; worth \$3.98---One lot 24-inch Sun Umbrellas, with Imported Dresden handles.

LACES.

Continuation of Special Sales of Black Chantilly Laces in the Popular Trimming Widths.

Particular attention is called to our extensive lines of Black Chantilly Lace Flounce ings, demi-widths, from 9 to 18 inches, in a variety of patterns, all pure silk, at 50c.

An endless assortment of Black Chantilly Laces, in Edgings, Insertions and Bandings, 4 to 6 inches wide, all slik, of French manufacture and fine qualities, 25c. vard: worth 40c. to 55c.

Black Laces -Narrow. All-silk Black Chantilly Laces, 21 to inches wide, in numerous designs, suitable for hat trimmings, 12ic. yard. DRAPERY NETS.

All silk Black Lace Drapery Nets, 45 inches wide, Bow Knot design, \$1.19 yard. Also in stripe and figured effects at \$1.25 yard; reduced from \$2.

EMBROIDERIES.

A new importation of Black India Linea Floundings, 45 inches wide, embroidered in solors, with narrow edging to trim waist tie coloring and excellence of work. Being fabric can be laundered. Plain material to match floundings.

Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery

At 85c. each-Ladies' fine Balbriggan Swiss Ribbed Vests, high neck, no sleeves;

At 50c. each-Laties' genuine Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, low neck, no Cottage Curtains and Draperist sleeves, in ecru and colors; all sizes.

At 89c. each-Ladles' ecru Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Combination Suits; all sizes. HOSIERY.

At 29c. pair-Ladies' French Brilliant Black Lisle Thread Hose; all sizes. At 85c. pair-Ladies' extra fine Cotton Hose, fancy tops, fast black boots; all sizes. At 58c. pair-Ladies' superior quality

Lisle Thread Hose, double feet, fancy tops fast black boots; all sizes.

Men's Furnishings.

At 48c, each-White India Ponges reversible Four-in-Hand Scarfs, slee Figured slik Creps, Teck, Four-in-Hand and Puff

At 63c. each --- White India Pongee re versible self-figured Four-in-Hand Scarfs. At Soc. each—Finest quality Silk and Satin Teck and Pour-in-Hand Scarfs. UNDERWEAR.

At 75c. each-Men's medium weight natural and plain colored Merino Shirts and Drawers; all sizes.

At \$1.25 each-Men's met 'um weight white and natural Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; all sizes.

At \$1.39 each Men's Norfolk & New Brunswick Hoslery Co.'s make medium weight Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, plain

Swiss Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, natural color; all sizes.

At \$1.69 each -- Men's imported fine

SILK DEPARTMENT. SPECIAL.

We shall place on sale Monday

225 Pleces All-Silk Double-Warp Surah

At 490, Yards Regular price 75c.

The following shades are represented Liles. Gendara Maine, Old Rose, Navy. Cordinal, Sapplin Carnet.

Cream and Black, Have also selected from this Department 6,000 yards of our 750., 98c. and 81.23 quality

Printed China Silks. which we have marked at 490. Per Yard

DRESS GOODS. SPECIAL BARGAINA

150 Pieces Black and Colored Pure English Mohairs A 39C. Worth The

110 Pieces Silk-and-Wool French Suiting Plaids At 75C. Formerly SL.S.

BLACK GOODS. One Case All-Wool French Serge 49c. Yard:

Good value at 624a Also 85 Pieces Slik Warp Henriettas

87ac. Yard; Former price \$1.25.

Millinery Department. IMPORTED BONNETS

and ROUND HATS Just opened a very choice importation d French Bonnets, mostly in black; also several new styles of Large Round Hata which we shall show Monday morning together with a splendid collection d Bonnets, Round Hats, and Toques for dress and suit wear from our own work-

STRAW GOODS. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Street

Hats and Bonnets, comprising new style, new shapes, and new designs of imported Novelty Braids, in Tan. Ecru, Light Goy, and Black. Also an unlimited variety of styles and shapes in several grades of Milan, Chip, Neapolitan, and Belgian Spik Braids, all at extremely low prices

FLOWERS. Fine Imported Flowers in new styles of Montures, Wreaths and Flower Toque. Also all the new colorings in every style of

Flower in natural effects.

Large assortment of Bluets and Grass Flowers, now so desirable. NOVELTIES.

Choice collection of Imported Milliony Novelties and Trimmings, such as One ments, Pins, Fancy Crowns, S raw Crows and Braids, Jet Goods, Fancy Edgings, Cords, Braids, Gold, Silver and Steel Bl bons, &c.

Upholstery Department. Headquarters for Lace Curtains

8.000 pairs Lace Curtains-our own dires importation—choice goods and exclusive de signs, at fully one-third lower prices the asked elsewhere for same qualities: Nottingham Lace Curtains, 79c. to \$7.50 pair.

Autique Lace Curtains, \$1.19 to \$14.75 pair. Irish Point Lace Curtains, \$2.79 to \$37.50 pm Cluny Lace Ourtains, \$3.89 to \$25 pair. Bwiss Lace Curtains, \$4.20 to \$27.50 pair. Brussels Point Lace Curtains, \$14.98 to \$65 pt

"Armenian" and "Aurora" Curtains is beautiful assortment of colors. for cettage at \$1.98 and \$2.29 pair.
Colored Serim and Silkines at 5%s. \$4.12%c., and 15c. yard.
Bwiss Embroidered Muslins at 12%s. 18.11%c., 22%c., and 30c. yard. 17%a. 22%c., and 80e, yard.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS. We cut and make a suite of seven rises Slip Covers complete, material included in \$8.48, \$10.98, \$14.50, \$12.50, and \$20 per suite CHINA MATTINGS.

\$25 rolls China Mattings, in fancy colds stripes, checks, and plain, at \$5.98, 7.98 at \$8.98 per roll of 40 yards.

Housekeeping Linens Bargains of Special Interest to

Housekeepers and Hotel Keepers PABLE DAMANK, NAPKINS, TOWEL One lot Bleached Double Damask Take Linen, 67 inches wide, pure linen, 59c. 75d. worth 80c. One lot Bleached Satin Damask ask, extra heavy, Napkins to match terns, 85c. yard; worth \$1.

500 dozen & Napkins, heavy maks, il linen, \$1.25 dozen; worth \$1.75. 350dom Napkins, double damask, \$1.09 dossi worth \$2.25.

One lot Huck Towels, fine make, 17c, esth worth 25c. One lot Huck and Dames Towels, hemmed ends, also with plain as knotted fringes, 25c. each. 100 pieces Check Glass Towelling, por linen, 10c. yard; regulas price 121c.

20 places Silk Crash, newest and best # terial for cleaning silverware, war lows & at 15c. yard.

6th Ave. and 19th St. 6th Ave. and 19th 8t